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LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES COLLECTION

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The League of Red Cross Societies is an international organization comprising the National Societies of the following countries : ALBANIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILI, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DANZIG, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, ITALY, JAPAN, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBURG, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERSIA, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, SALVADOR, SIAM, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UNITED STATES, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA.

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XVth INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE,
Tokyo, October 1934.

Carrying On

READERS will find, in the present issue of the Bulletin, the text of the resolutions voted by the Executive Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies at the meeting held in Paris on April 27th last. It is easy to appreciate from the resolutions the significance of the matters discussed and the practical character of the deliberations. The Committee has once more shown how deeply conscious its members are of their responsibility for directing the policy of the League, supervising the execution of the decisions of the Board of Governors, and maintaining close permanent touch with the Secretariat's work.

The chair was occupied, in the absence of Judge Payne, by Colonel Draudt, and those present were: the Marquis de Lillers (France), Señor Conill (Cuba), Mr. Yamanouchi (Japan), Vice-Chairmen; Sir Edward Stewart (representing Sir Arthur Stanley, Great Britain), Count Potocki (Poland), Baron Stjernstedt (Sweden), Mr. Donker Curtius (Netherlands), and Señor Mascias (deputizing for General Garino, Argentina). Sir Edward Stewart was accompanied by Sir Harold Fawcus, the new Director-General of the British Red Cross Society.

Before commencing on the business of the day, the Executive Committee paid a tribute to the memory of Sir Claude Hill, honorary Director-General of the League, whose recent death threw a shadow of mourning over the proceedings.

Colonel Draudt's customary report on the collaboration between the International Red Cross Committee and the League was confined to indicating the continuance of the excellent relations existing between the two institutions. The opportunities for co-operation between them during the past six months have been chiefly in two fields, viz., the working of the Central and Permanent Service of the International Relief Union, and the preparations for the XVth International Red Cross Conference.

In regard to the Relief Union, the Secretary-General was able to report that highly satisfactory results had been achieved at the recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the I. R. U. in Rome. He spoke with special warmth of the helpful and understanding attitude of Senator Ciraolo in the matter of collaboration between the Union and the Red Cross Societies of countries adhering to the I. R. U. The Committee expressed itself as gratified to observe that the action of the Red Cross is facilitating the discharge of the Union's responsibilities.

Satisfaction was similarly expressed with the arrangements made to ensure the success of the Tokyo Conference. More than a score of Red Cross Societies have already announced their delegations, which augurs well for the fruitfulness of the labours of the Conference. The Committee was informed that the Secretariat was arranging to circulate to the national Societies in due course the special reports prepared on different points of the agenda, and also to organize an exhibit at Tokyo illustrating different aspects of Red Cross activity.

The Executive Committee showed keen interest in the reception accorded by national Societies in the Near East to the suggestion that a regional conference might be organized in that area in the spring of 1935, and decided that definite arrangements should be made next year to hold the Third Pan-American Red Cross Conference, the last such occasion for mutual discussion between the Societies of the American Continent having been the Washington Conference of 1926.

Señor Mascias, who is an engineer and a pioneer of aviation in the Argentine, made a valuable contribution to the discussion on air ambulance services. The Committee requested Señor Mascias to continue to accord the League the benefit of his counsels with a view to facilitating collaboration between the League and international aeronautical associations. (This question was the object of a special meeting on April 28th, a description of which will be found on the opposite page).

A resolution of thanks was voted to Mr. T. E. Steen and to the members of the Committee of Patronage, who have made it possible for the Seamen's Health Manual, prepared by the Secretariat under the supervision of the Standing Committee on Seamen's Welfare, to be published in French.

The Executive Committee next considered questions connected with the inauguration of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation, which is to be constituted in London in July. The programme of the Foundation has been welcomed by Red Cross Societies and by nurses all over the world with a warmth which justifies the highest hopes for the future of the institution.

The League's finances were the object of careful examination. The Executive Committee endorsed the precautions taken to safeguard the League's assets, and recorded its satisfaction with the financial position. The Secretary-General was authorized to have the accounts of the League kept in French francs as from July 1st 1934, and to set up the budget in francs.

In concluding its labours, the Executive Committee expressed its keen appreciation of the honour conferred on the League by the French and International Life-Saving Federations in awarding it the Grand Prix d'Honneur for 1934.

Before separating, the members of the Committee addressed a cable to their chairman, Judge Payne, expressing regret at his absence, and assuring him of their attachment and of their pleasure at the prospect of having him in the chair at their next meeting in Tokyo, in October.

Ernest J. Wright

The Late William Henry Welch

Another important link with the historic days which immediately preceded the creation of the League of Red Cross Societies has just been severed by the death at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, of Professor William H. Welch, at the age of 84. Professor Welch was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Conference at Cannes which, in April 1919, laid the foundations of the health programme of the Red Cross in time of peace. The success of the Conference was due in a very large measure to Professor Welch's wise guidance and to the skill with which he directed the debates.

Welch was the acknowledged leader of the pathologists of the New World, and the great Osler himself was one of his most fervent disciples. He was among the first to realize the social significance of health work, and this led him to become an ardent advocate of public health and child welfare. He attached paramount importance to the campaign against tuberculosis, venereal disease, malaria and ankylostomiasis (hookworm disease), and to the development of public health nursing and mental hygiene services. He succeeded in obtaining from the Rockefeller Foundation a large grant for the establishment, at Johns Hopkins University, of a Health School which, under his enlightened direction, developed into the largest teaching and research centre of its kind in the world. At the age of 76, he resigned his post as director of the School in order to take charge of a course in the history of medicine—a subject which had always made a great appeal to him.

Welch was not only a scientist and a man of action; he was also a keen student of human nature. He had unbounded faith in the ultimate triumph of civilization through racial uplift, the welfare of the masses, the enfranchisement of women and international understanding. Gifted with a prodigious memory, a keen sense of humour and brilliant conversational powers, he was an ideal host and a perfect chairman.

The loss of this distinguished pioneer of public health, who has done so much for the advancement of science and the welfare of mankind, is deeply deplored by the League, and will be mourned by the entire Red Cross world.

Tribute to Red Cross Founder

The town of Ougrée-sur-Meuse (Belgium) has named one of its thoroughfares after Henri Dunant, the founder of the Red Cross movement. The plate bearing the name of the street has been inscribed as follows:

Rue Jean-Henri DUNANT
Genevese Philanthropist,
Founder of the Red Cross.
Nobel Peace Prize 1901.
1828-1910

The fact that Ougrée-sur-Meuse is a purely industrial centre in the Liége area, inhabited in the main by factory workers, lends special significance to this gesture, since it denotes that appreciation of the Red Cross is shared by people in every walk of life.

Air Ambulance Services

Taking advantage of the presence in Paris of a certain number of delegates of national Red Cross Societies for the meeting of the Executive Committee of the League, the Secretariat organized on April 28th an informal conference on the use of air ambulances by the Red Cross, with the Marquis de Casa-Valdès (Spanish Red Cross) in the chair.

Interesting communications in regard to the different problems of air ambulance services were made by the Marquis de Lillers (president of the French Red Cross central committee), Countess de Galard, Mme Barbier-Hugo, the Marquise de Noailles, the Baronne de Vandeuvre, Mlle d'Haussonville (representing Madame Lyautey), Señor Mascias (Argentina), Baron Stjernstedt (Sweden), and Count Potocki (Poland).

Several delegates of international aeronautical associations were present at the meeting, notably M. Brun, of the International Air Traffic Association; M. Charlet, of the "Amis de l'Aviation sanitaire", and M. Tissandier, of the International Aeronautical Federation. M. Chollat, of the French Aeronautical Federation, also attended.

A Guide to Health

The Belgian Red Cross has published a popular edition in French of a book written by one of the greatest authorities on preventive medicine, the late Dr. Fisk of the Life Extension Institute, New York. The object of this book is to provide information, in a readily assimilable and attractive form, on the way to live in order to remain in good health. There are separate chapters on housing, lighting, clothing, ventilation, open air, nutrition, posture, poisons, infections, dental care, labour, recreation, rest and slumber. The book concludes with a number of practical considerations as to the necessity of peace of mind as a health factor, the obstacles encountered in practising healthy living, and the importance of hygiene in the advancement of civilization and the betterment of the race.

In the preface, Professor Nolf, president of the Belgian Red Cross, describes the aims of the Life Extension Institute and thanks it for its courtesy in allowing the Health Guide to be published in French. The delicate task of adaptation was carried out by Dr. René Sand, Technical Counsellor of the League of Red Cross Societies.

The Red Cross Spirit

A fine example of the spirit of mutual help animating the different members of the great Red Cross family is given in the latest report of the Indian Red Cross Society.

In the course of a recent visit to the Canadian Mission hospital at Palampur (India), an official of the Indian Red Cross remarked that the institution was in need of cod liver oil. This fact was made known through the Norwegian Red Cross Journal and promptly elicited an offer from a firm in Bergen of sixty gallons of the best cod liver oil. Needless to say, this generous offer was gratefully accepted.

Broadcasting of Tokyo Conference.

The Japanese Red Cross has arranged with the Tokyo broadcasting station to broadcast the proceedings of the opening session of the XVth International Red Cross Conference, on October 20th next, and to relay them to Asiatic and American stations.

" Sweet are the Uses of Adversity ".

The world depression has given birth to a new Red Cross slogan: HELP US TO HELP. This ''cri de cœur'' is being adopted by a constantly increasing number of the national Red Cross Societies as the leit-motiv of their propaganda and membership campaigns, and its psychological appeal is incontestable. The most recent example comes from Denmark, where the motto figured prominently on the official Red Cross ''Day'' poster on May 8th last.

Indian Earthquake Donation.

The French ''Save the Children'' Fund Committe has notified the League Secretariat that it is sending a further donation of 400 francs to the International Save the Children Union for the victims of the Indian earthquake. This is in addition to the contribution mentioned in the list which appeared in the April issue of the Bulletin.

Junior Red Cross Blotters.

The Belgian Junior Red Cross has issued a set of three blotters designed by four Junior artists, to illustrate the three main planks of the Junior Red Cross programme: Health, Service and International Understanding.

These blotters are being sold at Frs. 2.50 a dozen, or Frs. 27 the gross. Specimens are being sent by the League Secretariat to the Junior Red Cross sections of other national Societies.

Help for the Unemployed.

The Red Cross emblem is the rallying point everywhere for men and women of good will. If central and local Government bodies are turning to the Red Cross in the present crisis, it is because they know it can be relied upon to administer relief work impartially, prudently, and quickly, using its thousands of volunteers in a human spirit to meet the needs of unemployed people of all categories, especially those who might otherwise have been left unaided. The Red Cross has thus been able to make a very real contribution—in the spirit of the essential Red Cross principle of racial, religious and political neutrality—to the relief of one of the most serious crises through which the world has ever passed.

Junior Red Cross seen by an Educationist

Dr. Imre Sandor, Professor of the University of Szeged,—one of the leading educationists of Hungary—delivered a lecture at the Teachers' Meeting of the Hungarian Junior Red Cross in February 1934, on The Social Education of Young People. The lecture was published in the Teachers' Guide Section of the Hungarian Junior Red Cross Magazine for March 1934. The following is a brief outline of the Professor's statements as they concern the Junior Red Cross.

He began by saying that all education is social education, that education must endeavour to develop in all the pupils the feeling of interdependence; it must develop willingness to co-operate, and the feeling of responsibility for others... ''I cannot find a better way of expressing the substance of social education than by saying that it is the assertion of the spirit of service''... ''The spirit of service is the spirit of education too''... ''Following the work of the Junior Red Cross, I say that this work is largely filling up those never quite eliminable gaps existing in schools and caused by their organization. These gaps are particularly noticeable from the point of view of social education. It is not the fault of the schools that they occupy themselves mostly with the past... Modern life makes it necessary that schools should occupy themselves with the present too. But the schools, it seems, are unable to do this. This is what Junior Red Cross is doing; it familiarizes children with the present situation of society, it develops in them the feeling for its needs, the ability to grapple with the problems of today... Junior Red Cross does this work systematically, therefore it is needed''.

Professor Sandor also says that the Junior Red Cross is especially valuable because, although participation in its work is voluntary on the part of the pupils, yet they are guided by the educational ideas of their leaders; that this organization can reform the whole system of school education; that this reform has been going on for some time already in the kindergartens and primary schools; that the most difficult is the inner reform of secondary schools, but the process has begun there too. ''It keeps the pupils in close touch with modern life, and therefore it is necessary that it should be in every type of school and that everywhere its leader should belong to the teaching staff''... 'The oftener I read about the Junior Red Cross the higher do I value it''... May the Junior Red Cross educate the greatest possible number of persons with open eyes, helpful hands, willing and able to co-operate with others''.

BELGIUM

Disaster Relief

A few weeks ago, the Belgian provinces of Brabant and Hainault had the terrifying experience of being swept by a hurricane accompanied by a cyclone. Fortunately, the number of casualties was relatively small, but the material damage was enormous.

The Belgian Red Cross immediately rushed relief detachments to the scene of the disaster and organized emergency relief measures. Two days later, relief distribution committees were constituted in agreement with the public authorities.

In an official letter of thanks addressed to the president of the Belgian Red Cross, the Minister of the Interior wrote:

''I am pleased to see that the Red Cross has shown not only public spirit, but also initiative and a high degree of organization and method''.

BULGARIA

An Active Junior Section

The Junior Section plays an active part in the Bulgarian Red Cross, collaborating in the organization of the Society's public manifestations, the sale of Red Cross calendars, etc. The Junior Red Cross is also responsible for the distribution of medical supplies for the school pharmacies maintained by over thirty Bulgarian Junior groups.

The closest relations are maintained with the Ministry of Public Instruction. The Ministry has detailed a schoolmaster to act as secretary of the Junior Red Cross office, and recently addressed a circular to all State schools asking them to institute courses in hygiene and first aid. The Public Health Department of the Government is also represented on the Junior Red Cross Committee by its director-general, Dr. Kessiakoff. This Department has circularized the official health services throughout the country with a view to securing the collaboration of medical men in the work of the Junior Red Cross.

The Bulgarian Junior Section is a member of the ''Save the Children'' Fund and collaborates in its activities. The director of the Section sits on the Holiday Camp Committee of the Primary Schools of Sofia.

The Junior Red Cross in Bulgaria has thus been invested with a semi-official status, and occupies a leading position among the scholastic associations of the country.

CANADA

Red Cross and the Crisis

The Canadian Red Cross, referring to the economic conditions throughout Canada in 1933, which have added substantially to the work and responsibilities of the Society, reports that, in spite of the difficulties of the situation, its programme of activities has been fully maintained. A notable feature of the year's work has been the increasing extent to which government bodies have asked the Red Cross to act as their agent in carrying out various forms of relief work.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New Junior Brochure

The Czechoslovak Junior Red Cross has published a 96-page brochure entitled ''Water, the Source of Health and Pleasure in School Life'' dealing with every conceivable aspect of the use and misuse of water. The pamphlet comprises twenty articles, contributed by leading authorities on the subject: sanitary engineers, hygienists, school-masters, Junior Red Cross officials, etc. The book is profusely illustrated with photographs and diagrams, and is prefaced by Dr. Smakal, director of the Czechoslovak Junior Red Cross.

The following extracts from the table of contents will serve to show the diversity of the matters treated:

''Importance of Water for Life and Health''.
''Water as a Source of Harm to Health''.
''Drinking-Water in Camps and on Excursions''.
''Bathing, Swimming and Water Sports''.
''How to Teach Swimming''.
''Natural and Artificial Baths''.
''Personal and Home Hygiene''.
''How to provide Schools with Water''.
''Showerbaths and Bathrooms in Schools''.
''The Hygiene of Drinking''.
''Educational Importance of ample Use of Water in Schools''.

DENMARK

Highway Accidents

The League Secretariat has received from the Danish Red Cross an extremely interesting analytical report on road accidents in Denmark, from which the following table is an extract. The figures relate to a population of three and a half millions.

Years:	Number of Accidents:	Killed:	Injured:
1930	12,082	245	5,775
1931	12,499	224	5,796
1932	11,521	196	5,834
1933	12,291	194	6,355

It is curious to observe that, while the number of accidents has remained more or less the same, there has been a steady decrease in the number of deaths and an equally steady increase in the number of injured.

It has been ascertained that 52.7 per cent of the accidents in 1933 were due to defective conditions in the motor-cars involved.

There are now 241 highway first-aid posts established in Denmark by the Danish Red Cross and the Life-Saving Society. The posts are placed under the supervision of doctors, each serving four or five posts in the area in which he practises.

FRANCE

Organization of a Red Cross Day

For the first time since 1918, the French Red Cross is planning to hold a ''Flag Day'' on June 24th next, when Red Cross emblems will be sold in the streets of all the towns of France for the benefit of the institutions maintained by the three constituent societies of the French Red Cross.

GERMANY

The Beeskow Hospital

The Red Cross hospital at Beeskow (a small rural community in the Brandeburg Marches) has just celebrated the jubilee of its foundation. The hospital began in a very small way, with 35 beds, but was gradually enlarged and improved until, in 1927, it was able to receive 110 patients at a time.

The establishment now comprises eight pavilions, including dispensaries for tuberculosis patients and cripples, and an ante-natal consultation. The linen is provided by the Red Cross Ladies' Committee and is stitched by indigent women. The hospital, in spite of the high cost of upkeep, is entirely self-supporting, fuel alone being supplied by the parish.

The Beeskow hospital has been serving for some years past as a training centre for doctors and nurses. Samaritan courses are arranged for six weeks every year, and instruction is also given to railwaymen and post office workers in first aid.

Workshop for Deficients

The Women's Red Cross Committee at Nuremberg has opened a workshop where physically and mentally deficient girls dependent on the public relief authorities can contribute towards their upkeep by performing simple tasks under the supervision of a Red Cross worker. The Women's Committee has assumed financial responsibility for the upkeep of the establishment — rent, heating, salary of the superintendent, etc.

GREAT BRITAIN

Royal Interest in Blood Transfusion

At a recent reception at Buckingham Palace, His Majesty King George V conversed at some length with the Honorary Secretary of the British Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, and told him of the keen interest with which he is following the work of the Service. The King spoke in the highest terms of the fine public spirit shown by the members.

At the first annual dinner of the Voluntary Blood Donors' Association on March 1st, the following letter from H. R. H. The Duke of York, Patron of the Association, was read to the guests:

"I note with deep interest the ever increasing activities of the London Blood Transfusion Service and that over three thousand calls were answered in 1933. The value of this inspiring service to humanity in the relief it must bring to suffering and the happiness it must restore to many homes cannot be over-estimated.

"The Voluntary Blood Donors' Association, which has so important a place in this beneficent work, may always be assured of my warm regard as its Patron and I shall continue to watch its work and progress, with which I would like to be kept in touch.

"I welcome the occasion of its First Annual Dinner to offer my cordial good wishes to its Officers and Members.

The Blood Transfusion Service provided an exhibit and the services of lecturers and demonstrators for the Ideal Home Exhibition, held in London from April 3rd to 28th. This exhibit proved a great centre of attraction for visitors.

During the first three months of 1934, no fewer than 915 calls for blood donors were answered by the Service, in the London area alone. This represents an increase of 229 over the corresponding period of last year. There are now 1,631 donors enrolled in the Blood Donor's Association, including 305 ladies.

The manner in which this service is appreciated by the medical authorities is illustrated by the following tribute from the governor of one of London's leading hospitals:

"May I be allowed to express the gratitude which is felt by all concerned at this hospital for the magnificent services so ably and so readily given by the members of the Blood Transfusion Service of the British Red Cross Society, who attend here so promptly in response to our urgent calls from time to time.

"It is a wonderful service that your members are rendering, and I should like them to know how much we appreciate what they are doing for suffering humanity".

Lectures and talks on blood transfusion are arranged at regular intervals in different quarters of London for members of the Service and any of their friends who may care to attend. The talks are usually illustrated by films and followed by demonstrations of blood grouping.

Members are kept in touch with the general activities and developments of the Blood Transfusion Service by means of a "Quarterly Circular".

Junior Conference

The problem of adapting the existing Junior Red Cross programme (which has hitherto been confined mainly to the pupils of elementary schools) to the needs of older boys and girls has been greatly exercising the minds of the leaders responsible for the development of Junior Red Cross in Great Britain.

In order to obtain guidance from those whose experience in education and social work bears upon these problems, and to make better known and understood the contribution that the Red Cross has to offer towards their solution, a conference has been arranged to take place at British Red Cross headquarters in June. It will be attended by leading members of the teaching profession and of many organizations concerned with the well-being of boys and girls.

Invalid Cookery by Juniors

A Junior Link in a girls' school at Bury St. Edmunds took part recently in a novel competition. On the suggestion of the Matron of the West Suffolk General Hospital, the competitors were to arrange an invalid tray, exactly as they would do it in their own homes, and to provide and prepare the food themselves. The girls had the choice between preparing: (1) a breakfast tray for an invalid on ordinary diet, or (2) a luncheon tray for an invalid on diabetic diet. The cookery was so uniformly good that the judges could only reach a decision by deducting marks for things forgotten. The bread was all home-made, and the meals were actually served to patients in the hospital.

Personal Service Scheme in Scotland

In April, 1933, when it became clear that the following winter would bring great distress to large numbers of the unemployed, the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross Society

decided that an organized effort should be made to help those in need. All the county branches were invited to initiate schemes and were promised the financial support of the Scottish Branch if their projects were approved. Counties where unemployment was less acute were asked to come to the help of those in which the need was greater. By October, seventeen county branches were able to report that they had actually launched their schemes or were on the point of so doing.

Most of the projects took the form of collecting, making or purchasing garments for distribution to the unemployed. In several cases they included working parties, where women of all classes assembled to make up garments, and instruction in knitting, sewing, cutting patterns or dressmaking was given, material being supplied by the Red Cross Branch.

Distribution was generally effected through existing organizations such as churches, nursing associations, community service organizations, the Salvation Army, etc., but also largely on the advice of Public Assistance Officers. By December 31st, over 62,000 garments had been issued.

The activities of the Scottish county branches were not confined to the provision of articles of clothing. In several counties, classes in First Aid and other subjects were organized. In one case, the branch co-operated with the National Council of Women in conducting a club for unemployed women. Another supplied clogs to allotment holders and wool to 100 fisher folk to make fishermen's overhose. A third co-operated with Girl Guides in distributing Christmas stockings to poor children.

Up till the end of the year, the Scottish Branch had contributed over £4,500 to these schemes.

HUNGARY

Junior Activities

The Junior Section of the Hungarian Red Cross now comprises 1,315 groups with a total membership of 73,543. During the last school year the courses in first aid and emergency care were followed by 13,829 Juniors, while 16,242 played the Health Game. Health lectures were organized to the number of 3,108. In the matter of social service, the Hungarian Juniors helped 1,766 families and 26,624 individuals, distributed 21,329 garments and 18,760 kilos of provisions, and paid school fees, lesson books, etc., for 8,940 poor children. One hundred and eight groups rendered assistance to philanthropic institutions, and 915 took part in the organization of "Mothers' Day". Inter-school correspondence with other countries was carried on by 122 groups.

Literary competitions have been organized by the Hungarian Junior Red Cross magazine for group-leaders and Juniors, and prizes offered for playlets, tales or verses for boys and girls illustrating Junior Red Cross activities. Juniors were also asked to write answers to the following questions: What distress do I see and how can it be remedied?— What did I do during the summer vacation to prove myself a good Junior?— What could we do for our school?— What I should like to find in our Junior Red Cross magazine. Judging by the number of compositions already received, this initiative promises to be a great success.

INDIA

Annual Report

Fresh indications of the manner in which the economic depression is proving an incentive to greater effort on the part of the Red Cross all over the world are to be found in the report of the Indian Red Cross Society for the year 1933. Despite reductions in their budgets, increased activity and new developments are announced by nearly all the provincial branches. A symptom of progress is the fact that thirteen new district branches were formed during the year, bringing the total number to 151.

At the beginning of 1933, for the first time since its foundation, the Indian Red Cross was mobilized at the request of the military authorities in connexion with the riots in Alwar State. Similarly, January 1934 ushered in the first disaster on Indian soil of a magnitude to require mobilization of Red Cross resources throughout India to meet a civil emergency. This was the disastrous Bihar earthquake.

The brightest note in the report is provided by the statistics of Junior enrolment. The year 1933 showed an increase in the number of Junior Red Cross groups from 3,781 to 5,297. Junior membership has grown from 193,516 to 252,941.

The cinema is proving a powerful aid to health propaganda in India. The United Provinces Branch uses radio to attract large crowds, and operates loud speakers to explain health film captions to illiterate audiences.

The Society has for several years past been urging its Branches to take part in the improvement of health conditions in the villages, but this is the first year in which rural Red Cross activities have been sufficiently important to merit a special paragraph in the report. Both the Punjab and United Provinces Branches are doing a considerable amount of rural midwifery work and maintain village centres. Sind has a scheme for attaching a trained *dais* (native midwife) to every local dispensary. Bombay finances travelling dispensaries to tour the villages, while the Datia State Branch employs a lecturer to visit rural communities and give lantern lectures. Nagpur City Branch is conducting an experiment in rural "uplift". Junior groups in rural schools are helping to raise the general level of hygiene in many villages.

Prevention of Blindness

The National Institute for the Blind in London has notified the Indian Red Cross of its intention to make financial provision in its next budget for a grant of £590 to co-operate with the Society in propaganda for the prevention of blindness. This sum will cover courses for teachers in simple preventive measures and free distribution of pamphlets in all the vernaculars through schools.

Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign

According to the third annual report of the King George Thanksgiving (Anti-Tuberculosis) Fund, administered by the Indian Red Cross Society, affiliated anti-tuberculosis committees have now been formed in fifteen provinces and states of India. A brief account of the work of these committees will be given in the next issue of the Bulletin.

LATVIA

General Assembly

The general assembly of the Latvian Red Cross met on March 27th last in Riga under the chairmanship of Professor K. Barons, president. In submitting the report for 1933, the chairman reminded the assembly that last year was the fifteenth anniversary of the Latvian Red Cross Society's foundation. The record of the Society during those 15 years has been one of constant achievement, and even greater developments are envisaged for 1934. The budget for the current year stands at 10,502,750 latts. Of this sum, 925,900 latts is expected from lotteries and from the sale of playing cards. The tax on railway tickets is estimated to produce another 190,000 latts.

The revision of the law relating to the medical treatment of country-dwellers has exercised considerable influence on the attendance of paying patients at the Latvian Red Cross institutions. Hitherto, peasants owning property valued at less than 5,000 latts were liable for no more than a third of their hospitalization expenses, the balance being paid by the Ministry of Social Welfare and the local authorities concerned. This exoneration is now accorded only to peasants whose property is valued at less than 1,500 latts, with the result that the number of patients unable to meet the whole of the cost of their treatment has been greatly increased, and the Red Cross is obliged to grant them additional facilities.

Anti-Cancer Campaign

An anti-cancer society was recently founded in Latvia, having as principal objects the centralization and co-ordination of efforts for the prevention of cancer, the instruction of the public in the nature and treatment of the disease, the compilation of statistics, the scientific study of cancer, and the organization of free consultations and treatment for needy patients. The Ministry of Social Welfare is co-operating with the new society in working out a scheme for the compulsory notification of cancer cases.

The first two anti-cancer dispensaries will be set up in the municipal hospitals of Riga, where apparatus is available for the diagnosis of the disease, as well as a certain quantity of radium for treatment.

The Latvian Red Cross has been invited to participate in the work of the new society, and has appointed Professor E. Putnins— member of the Red Cross governing body and a cancer specialist—as its representative.

PERSIA

Origin of National Society

The Persian Red Lion and Sun was founded by Dr. Aalam on the eve of the disastrous earthquake at Khorassan in 1923, and its first tangible activity was the rendering of relief to the victims of that catastrophe. The appeal launched on that occasion by the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies resulted in so liberal a response that the Red Lion and Sun was able to purchase supplies, organize transportation, tend the victims, and to save many lives.

This first experience caused the whole population to realize the usefulness of the Society and Dr. Aalam was enabled to establish the headquarters of the organization at Teheran and form branches throughout the country. The prestige which the Society enjoys today is largely due to the practical interest shown by His Majesty the Shah in its work and administration. It was the Shah who selected the site of the new headquarters building now in course of construction in the heart of Teheran. The vice-President, Dr. Aalam, is personally superintending the building operations.

The greater part of the Society's income is derived from the exploitation of the electric power plant supplying the town of Meshed, and from the new slaughter-houses constructed in accordance with the most modern town-planning methods. The balance is provided by numerous donations and legacies, and, of course, membership fees. The possibility of issuing a Red Cross stamp is now being considered.

SALVADOR

Help to the Drowning

Alarmed by the growing number of bathing fatalities at seaside, river and lake resorts, the Salvadorian Red Cross decided some months ago to organize a life-saving service and purchased, for this purpose, a number of special boats equipped with life-saving material to patrol bathing places.

The Salvadorian Red Cross is relying on the public authorities, on persons specialized in methods of rescuing the drowning, and on bathers themselves, to assist it in organizing this service on a sound basis.

TURKEY

General Assembly

The annual assembly of the Turkish Red Crescent was held on April 15th last at the Society's headquarters under the chairmanship of His Excellency Kazun Pasha, President of the national Grand Assembly. The majority of the regional branches of the Red Crescent sent delegates to the meeting, and a representative of the League of Red Cross Societies—M. Petersén—also attended.

The president of the Society, Dr. Refik Bey, presented the annual report, showing that the budget for the year had amounted to the sum of 900,000 Turkish pounds. The greater part of these funds had been derived from the exercise of the privileges granted to the Society by the Government, viz., taxes on playing cards, sale of mineral water, sale of Red Crescent stamps and the skins of sheep sacrificed during the Bairam festival.

UNITED STATES

Annual Convention

The best attended annual Convention in the history of the American Red Cross closed in Washington on April 12th last. Upwards of fourteen hundred delegates were present, including 326 Juniors, and fortysix States were represented, as well as the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico. The Convention was inaugurated on April 9th by Judge Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, and the proceedings of the

opening session were broadcast in full by the National and Columbia Broadcasting systems. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed the morning session on April 11th, which was devoted to a discussion of the annual Roll Call. A Red Cross pageant was held the same evening with actors drawn from the volunteer staff of the District of Columbia Chapter.

Among the resolutions passed were the following:

"That the American Red Cross, its delegates representing thousands of Chapters and branches and millions of members over the entire United States, pledge themselves and declare that they are at the service of the President of the United States in any capacity which may best serve to relieve distress and preserve and maintain the health and happiness of our people.

"That the recent very fine experience of the Red Cross chapters in teaching first aid to Civil Works Administration workers emphasizes the importance of First Aid and Life Saving training for community groups and the continuous responsibility of the Red Cross to provide this line of defense for the prevention of accidents and against the suffering and deaths resulting from accidents. That every advantage be taken of the keen interest now manifested in this service to promote it in communities.

"That the 17th roll call having indicated for the first time since 1930 an upward trend, it is essential that every chapter strive for an increased membership in order to support activities and replenish reserves depleted in meeting the emergencies of the past four years.

"That Red Cross officials give consideration to the demand for trained personnel, qualified in chapter administration, community service and home service, and provide training facilities for preparing qualified workers for Red Cross service.

"That national headquarters continue its preparation of instruction courses for volunteer workers and that chapters promote these courses for the maintenance of a high standard of volunteer service under Red Cross auspices."

The Red Cross banner which goes to the State enrolling the highest percentage of Red Cross members in ratio to population was won this year by the State of Nevada, with a percentage of 7.8. The presentation was made by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Secretary of the American Red Cross, who is the donor. The Junior Red Cross banner went to the State of Louisiana as showing the greatest increase in the number of schools enrolled during the year.

Juniors at Convention The following recommendations were adopted by the Junior Red Cross convention, which met in four separate sessions during the senior convention:

"In view of the splendid reception that the Senior Red Cross has extended to us, the delegates of the Junior Red Cross, we desire to express our deepest gratitude and appreciation to the senior organization. As a result of our conferences we respectfully present the following report and recommendations:

"It is our recommendation that the Junior Red Cross be allowed a more active part in the Chapter's work. It is felt that the younger Red Cross members should be more completely trained for meeting disaster. We suggest that an invitation be extended to Juniors to report at annual meetings and that representation be given them at all regionals. In order that a more complete survey of community needs may be made, Junior members might accompany senior solicitors in the house-to-house canvass for membership during the Roll Call.

"We recommend that the Staff Assistance courses be extended to all Juniors.

"We recommend that the Juniors enter the new field in service for the blind by making small gifts and co-operating with the senior Braillists in providing books.

"Since international understanding is one of the outstanding duties of the Junior Red Cross and such understanding is especially needed at this time, we strongly recommend that the Chapters encourage international correspondence and exchanges of gifts to enable young people of all lands to respect one another's ideas and points of view.

"We also recommend that at different times during the year the Chapters sponsor efforts to raise contributions for the National Children's Fund and, through the wise use of these funds in other lands, cement the ties of friendship and brotherly love".

Bridging the Gap The problem of "bridging the gap" between Junior and senior membership still continues to exercise Red Cross leaders in many countries. In certain parts of the United States, the Juniors themselves have set about providing a solution. In New Orleans, the five Juniors who attended the Red Cross national convention in Washington last April have founded a Junior Red Cross Alumni group, the object of which is to invite each Junior upon graduation from high school to become a member of the "bridging the gap" group. The members of the alumni group style themselves "Norcas" (New Orleans Red Cross Aides) and here is their programme, described in their own words: Perfection of their organization, the development of a speaking service to promote a better understanding and accurate knowledge of the Red Cross, and to enlighten New Orleans on what the Red Cross has done for the city and for Louisiana.

Record Junior Enrolment Figures compiled at National Headquarters in Washington show that the American Junior Red Cross has attained the greatest enrolment in its history, with a membership in the schools of 7,628,437. This represents a gain of a full million over last year, when the depression was at its worst.

URUGUAY

Election of New Central Committee At the recent annual assembly of the Uruguayan Red Cross Society, a new central committee was elected for the two-year term 1934-1935.

As will be seen from the following list of officers, women play a preponderating part in the administration of the Society's affairs:

Señora Elisenda Safons de ARRILLAGA, President.
Señora Ernestina Terra de DELUCCHI, 1st Vice-President.
Señorita Orfilia SOLARI, 2nd Vice-President.
Colonel Ulises MONEGAL, Secretary-General.
Señora Ofelia C. de di VIETRI, Under-Secretary.
Señor Eduardo Pérez OLAVE, Under-Secretary.
Señor Salvador BOTELLA, Treasurer.
Señorita Rosario REQUENA, Assistant-Treasurer.
Señor Carlos O'Neill GUERRA, Accountant.
Señorita Margarita Blanca REQUENA, Librarian.
Señorita Eloisa TERRA, Archivist.

The Minister of Public Health, the Director-General of the Army and Navy Health Services, and the Director of the Department of Education are *ex officio* members of the committee.

Dr. Américo Mola was elected to direct the Nursing Service, and the direction of the Junior Red Cross was entrusted to Señorita Leonor Hourticou.

Canelones Committee The Canelones Committee of the Uruguayan Red Cross recently published its first report, covering the period 1930-1933. Although only four years old, the committee has already developed a very complete programme of activities and has become one of the leading health organizations of the region. It has established a dispensary, a dental clinic, a maternity home, hostels for children, and a number of soup kitchens, and possesses an active Junior Red Cross section. It works in close collaboration with the National Health Council.

VENEZUELA

Election of New Central Committee At its meeting on February 16th last, the general assembly of the Venezuelan Red Cross elected the following officers:

Dr. Bernardo GOMEZ, president.
Dr. Jesus RHODE, 1st vice-president.
Señor Augusto PINAUD, 2nd vice-president.
Dr. Julio Garcia ALVAREZ, secretary-general.

RURAL HYGIENE IN POLAND

HEALTH and sanitary conditions in rural areas occasionally leave much to be desired, and country-dwellers are often ignorant of even the most elementary principles of hygiene and child welfare. It was for this reason that the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies, at its last session, urged National Societies to give special attention to the organization of rural hygiene in their respective countries. That the Board's appeal did not fall upon deaf ears is proved by the following report, addressed to the League Secretariat by the Polish Red Cross. The activities described in this report are typical of what is being done in many other countries by the national Red Cross Societies.

"For the past year, the Polish Red Cross has been devoting much effort towards spreading a knowledge of hygiene among the inhabitants of rural areas. It was essential first to secure the collaboration of an institution having already prepared the ground for such propaganda. The Society therefore got into touch with the Association of Landowners, which has organized Housewives' Clubs all over the country for women eager to learn something about maternal and child hygiene.

"The most urgent thing being to propagate a knowledge of the elementary principles of cleanliness and infant care, we detailed three of our trained nurses to tour the villages and give talks on hygiene in daily life, nutrition, child hygiene, cleanliness in the home, etc. The talks are given in the evenings, as the nurses are engaged all day in visiting rural dwellings and giving the occupants practical hints as to the manner of keeping their houses and surroundings clean.

"The men appear to be just as interested as the women in these talks, and the Red Cross is continually receiving requests from the peasants to organize more of them. It is gratifying to note that our nurses have gained the entire confidence of the countryfolk. To stimulate a spirit of healthy rivalry among the villagers, regular competitions are held in home hygiene and infant care.

"In view of the interest aroused in this work, the Polish Red Cross has decided to attach public health nurses to each of its regional committees for service in rural communities.

"Last autumn, the regional committee at Siedlce founded a health centre, to which have been attached an anti-tuberculosis and anti-venereal dispensary, a maternity and child welfare clinic, and a service for the treatment of trachoma. These are soon to be supplemented with an anti-alcoholic clinic. All the nurses attached to the Centre are holders of nursing school diplomas delivered by the Polish Red Cross.

"A few months ago, the Polish Red Cross established at Danzig a maternity and child welfare clinic. The trained Red Cross nurse in charge of the clinic arranges periodical talks for mothers and lectures on domestic and child hygiene. She also visits indigent families in their homes.

"Later in the year, the Polish Red Cross intends to open health centres in the smaller provincial towns. These centres will also serve the adjacent villages".

THE TOKYO CONFERENCE

When the present number of the League Bulletin appears in print, the leaders of the Red Cross movement in the different countries of the world will be preparing either for their own impending departure towards the Land of the Rising Sun or to speed on their way those fortunate colleagues who have been selected to attend the XVth International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo.

The provisional programme of the Conference was published in the Bulletin for November 1933 (Vol. XIV, No. 11). Certain changes have been made in the programme since that date, and the final time-table of the Conference now stands as follows:

Wednesday, October 17th, Afternoon. — Meeting of the Executive Committee of the League.
Thursday, October 18th. — Meeting of the Board of Governors.
Friday, October 19th, Morning. — Meeting of the Board of Governors.
Afternoon. — Meeting of the Board of Delegates.
Saturday, October 20th, Morning. — Formal opening of the Conference.
Afternoon. — Excursion in Tokyo.
Sunday, October 21st.—Excursion to Kamakura and Yokohama.
Monday, October 22nd, Morning. — Plenary session.
Afternoon. — Meeting of Commissions.
Tuesday, October 23rd. Wednesday, October 24th. — Meetings of Commissions.
Thursday, October 25th. — Meeting of the Board of Governors.
Friday, October 26th. — Plenary sessions.
Saturday October 27th. Sunday, October 28th. — Excursions (Hakone or Nikko).
Monday, October 29th, Morning. — Closing meeting of the Conference.
Afternoon. — Closing meeting of the Board of Governors.
Tuesday, October 30th. Wednesday, October 31st. — Excursions (Nikko or Hakone).

The agenda of the Conference have already been published in the January issue of the League Bulletin (Vol. XV, No. 1). No suggestions for the modification of these agenda have been received, and it may consequently reasonably be anticipated that they will be adopted by the Board of Delegates in their present form. It will of course lie with that Board to formulate proposals as to the organization of the Conference and the Conference itself will take the final decision as to the Commissions to be appointed. It is, however, anticipated that these Commissions will be at least four in number and will include: a juridical Commission—a general Commission—and special Commissions to deal one with the Nursing matters and the other with the Junior Red Cross questions tabled for discussion.

The interest which the deliberations of the Conference will present is guaranteed not only by the importance of the subjects on the agenda and by the unusual surroundings in which the meeting will be held, but also by the attendance promised. The Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference, the International Red Cross Committee, and the League of Red Cross Societies will be represented respectively by Prof. Nolf, Prof. Max Huber and Judge Payne. It had been hoped that the President of the Executive Committee of the International Relief Union, Senator Ciraolo, might also attend in person, but this hope has been disappointed. Not all the national Societies have yet intimated the composition of their delegations, but Red Cross presidents are going from Belgium, Germany, Luxemburg, Norway, Poland, Spain and the United States. The Secretaries General of the French, Indian, Siamese and Swedish Societies, and the Director General of the British Red Cross are also planning to attend. Among the officers of the League we can already count with certainty upon the attendance of Colonel Draudt, Vice-President, and Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary General, who will be there to support Judge Payne. The Marquis de Casa Valdès, who has been designated to make the report of the Standing Commission of the International Red Cross Conference, is another internationally known figure in Red Cross circles who has undertaken to go to Tokyo for the Conference, and news of the nomination of the first of the Latin-American delegates has recently been received.

Dr. Solón Nuñez, Minister of Public Health, will head the delegation from Costa Rica. Mexico has promised to send a large delegation, and Salvador anticipates being able to do likewise. Four delegates will be attending from Peru, viz., Dr. G. F. Dàvila, Secretary-General of the Peruvian Red Cross; Dr. Eudoro A. Oliva, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Peruvian Army Medical Corps; Dr. Antonio A. Pastor, Director-General of the Peruvian Junior Red Cross; and Señorita Elena G. Cisneros, a Peruvian Red Cross nurse. Paraguay is sending Dr. Edward Leyba, the permanent representative of the Paraguayan Red Cross in Europe, who has already attended several International Conference in the past.

It may be appropriate to remind Societies which have not yet formally designated their delegates that the Japanese Red Cross has asked to be notified of all nominations not later than July.

Indications have been received from different quarters which show that the number of reports submitted to the Conference will be unusually large and that most of these reports are now well on their way. The International Red Cross Committee is submitting a number of reports dealing more particularly with the juridical

questions on the agenda. The report of the International Relief Union and the report of the Commission on the Red Cross Truce appointed by the XIVth Conference in Brussels are due to appear shortly. The League Secretariat, in addition to a general report, is preparing special reports on six different items of the agenda. All these reports will be circulated to national Societies in the course of the summer.

It will be recalled that at the Brussels Conference a new procedure was recommended in connexion with the general reports of the national Societies. These reports will of course be circulated to all delegates as usual, but in Tokyo, instead of their being presented individually by the spokesman of each Society, it is planned to appoint a rapporteur who will summarize the general reports of all the national Societies and present to the Conference a concise statement of the outstanding achievements and interesting new departures which have characterized the past four years. This summary will undoubtedly present an impressive picture, for the rapporteur will be in a position to show how the Red Cross as a world movement for service has reacted to the opportunities for service which have been given to it as a result of the world economic crisis.

As has been already pointed out on several occasions, the Conference next October will be the first international Red Cross meeting ever held on Asiatic soil. Of the fourteen preceding Conferences thirteen have been held either in Geneva or in different European capitals. The decision to hold the XVth Conference in Tokyo may be considered as representing recognition of the fact that the Red Cross movement now extends, practically as well as theoretically, to all the countries in the world. This achievement must be ascribed first of all to the fidelity with which the leaders of the movement have unswervingly maintained from the outset the fundamental Red Cross principle of absolute neutrality in regard to racial, religious and political questions. But the Red Cross movement has done more than this. It has proved its capacity for bringing together men and women of good will with widely different backgrounds, widely varying ideas and widely divergent conceptions, in the service of a common purpose: the relief of human suffering by means of human co-operation.

NEW YUGOSLAV RED CROSS PRESIDENT

H. R. H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia.

Over eighteen months have passed since the venerable president of the Yugoslav Red Cross—Professor Marco T. Lecco—passed away at Belgrade on November 4th, 1932.

At the time of Professor Lecco's death, the Society was undergoing complete reorganization, which recently culminated in the passing of a new law whereby its sphere of action and influence has been greatly extended.

Now that this transitional period is ended and the Yugoslav Red Cross satisfactorily established on a new basis, a new president, in the person of H. R. H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, has been appointed. The Royal Decree announcing the appointment was promulgated on April 18th, 1934.

Prince Paul was born at St. Petersburg on April 28th, 1893. His father is Prince Arsene of Yugoslavia, uncle of King Alexander and a brother of the late King Peter of Serbia. Prince Paul matriculated at Belgrade and completed his studies at Oxford, of which University he is a Master of Arts. He holds the rank of Major in the Yugoslav Horse Guards, is aide-de-camp to His Majesty the King, and president of the Aero, Jockey and Yugoslav Automobile Clubs. As a leading authority on art, he is responsible for the organization of art galleries in Yugoslavia.

H. R. H. Prince PAUL of Yugoslavia.

In 1923, Prince Paul married H. R. H. Princess Olga of Greece, and two sons have been born of their union: the Princes Alexander and Nicholas of Yugoslavia.

Prince Paul has played an active part as patron of a number of charitable organizations. He will be assisted in his new functions as President of the Yugoslav Red Cross by Senator Svetozar Tomitch, State Counsellor, who has been appointed First Vice-President of the Society.

A SUMMARY OF NURSING HISTORY

by Lucy SEYMER.

I.

NURSING UP TO THE 18th CENTURY

In recent years, with the increase of interest in nursing as a whole, has come a growing desire to study its history and to trace the development of what are now its most salient features. For the tendencies of the present must be sought in the background of the past, and the subtle influences of tradition account for much of what is practised today.

The very earliest pages of history relate little about nursing, as we now understand it, for in a primitive stage nursing and medicine are scarcely distinguished. Furthermore, at this primitive stage, medical lore was inextricably confused with incantations and magic. Yet some of the ancient civilizations contributed their share to the medical sciences. From Egypt came efficient hygiene and an elaborate pharmacopœia handed down to us in papyri dating from many centuries before Christ; from Babylonia countless clay tablets inscribed with medical texts in cuneiform script, and from Palestine the earliest formulated laws of public and social hygiene. Ancient India could boast advanced surgery, elaborate hospitals and tell of the lofty character her most ancient writings demanded of the ideal doctor and ''attendant''. By the ancient Hindus, as by many other early peoples, medicine was regarded as divine in origin.

These facts, few as they are, all aid in throwing light on the darkness in which most of our knowledge of early medical or nursing history is enveloped.

When we reach the period of Greek history, this knowledge becomes less nebulous. The Greeks personified the medical and healing arts in the mythical figures of Asklepios, the God of Medicine, and his daughter Hygieia (Health). At the temples of the god there seem to have been the prototypes of both sanatorium and ''health resort'', and his followers fostered the medical arts. A new era of medicine opens in the fifth century B. C. with the great physician Hippocrates, who first made it a rational science. His school of doctors carried on his traditions and dominated medical teaching for hundreds of years. Of their influence on nursing little is known. To the Romans we owe the development of the hospital system, which was brought to perfection in the army, and the promotion of what we now term ''pubilic health'' by their extensive works of drainage, their organization of pure water supplies, etc. Yet these great achievements had only an indirect influence on nursing and we know little about it at this period. In all probability it was left, as it had been from time immemorial, to the women and slaves in each household.

With the introduction of Christianity, the care of the indigent sick became a sacred duty which was most probably considered the responsibility of the Deaconesses and perhaps also of other organized church workers. They gave this care to the sick poor in their homes, for at the earliest Christian period we have no record of what we now call a hospital, where all are received freely. We are told that a noble Roman lady, Fabiola, built the first hospital in Rome only at the end of the fourth century. The Order of Deaconesses is know to have been very powerful and influential in the Western Church; of their nursing work, unhappily, we have few details, but the fourth century is generally regarded as the time of their greatest power. There is a record that no fewer than forty were attached to the church of Saint Sophia in Constantinople in the seventh century.

Of the very earliest hospitals little is known with certainty, but at a very early period it was the bishop who had to provide them. One famous establishment was the Basileias built in Asia Minor in about 350 A. D. by Basil the Great, and others are said to have existed in Constantinople and in various places at that time. By the sixth century, they were evidently numerous throughout the Church. Beginning with the Deaconesses, we see that the care of the sick from ancient up to comparatively recent times was always regarded as a religious rather than as a lay responsibility. So the monastic orders, whose long period of influence started somewhere in the fifth century, came naturally to take over the care of all the Church's dependents—prisoners, the aged, orphans, and the sick.

For many hundreds of years the members of religious orders, with their lay assistants, gave the sick poor such nursing as the science of the day permitted. Their activity has not

indeed ceased at the present day in many countries. One need only mention the Benedictines, whose medical knowledge was always pre-eminent, or such outstanding personalities as Hildegarde of Bingen, who published books on medical science. It is, however, doubtful whether before the eleventh century any orders were started to devote themselves exclusively to nursing.

In the early monastic period, the sick were received in what were called XENODOCHIA, or "refuges for strangers", which were orphan asylums, refuges and hospitals combined, and received orphans, old people and invalids indiscriminately. Only by about the twelfth century was there a separation between the sick and the Church's other pensioners, and what we now call "hospitals" came into being. Of most of these we know little; but a detailed account of a monastic hospital in Constantinople, in the twelfth century, shows an advanced stage in the care of the sick.

By about this time the religious orders concerned with nursing had become numerous. For convenience, we can divide them roughly into three groups: those who took perpetual vows and were called "regular" orders; those less rigidly bound, termed "seculars"; and the military orders whose development coincides with the Crusades. Of the regular orders, a good example is the Augustinian sisterhood which nursed for many centuries in the famous Hôtel-Dieu in Paris. We know a great deal of the Sisters' routine of work, and through this can gain a fairly accurate idea of hospital life at the time.

Of the military orders the famous order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded at the end of the eleventh century, had a unique position in Christendom. It flourished at Jerusalem during the Christian occupation and, even after Palestine became once more Moslem, was favoured by every prince in Europe and owned hospitals and great possessions far and wide. To the Knights we owe the tradition of fine hospital building and elaborate equipment. The hospitals they erected in Rhodes and later in Malta still stand to bear witness to their greatness. Contemporary military orders were the Teutonic Order and the Order of St. Lazarus which cared for lepers.

Of the secular orders, one which had great influence on the history of nursing was that of the Holy Spirit, whose members were to be found in charge of hospitals all over Europe. Particularly noteworthy was the Order of St. Francis, and especially its popular Third Order, which numbered among its members such personalities as St. Louis of France and St. Elizabeth of Hungary. To the Tertiaries of St. Dominic belonged the famous St. Catherine of Siena, who nursed in her native town during the plague. In the Low Countries the Béguines, who did nursing as well as other social work, exerted a great influence in about the early fourteenth century.

Besides their work for the indigent sick we can infer, as far as our scanty knowledge goes, that mediæval ladies were assumed to possess a working knowledge of surgery and also of the treatment of fevers and other ailments. Many passages in the metrical romances tell of ladies tenderly caring for their wounded knights.

Thus, up to the Renaissance, we see nursing development going along ecclesiastical lines, with the religious orders still supreme, and neither the Renaissance nor the Reformation seem to have had much influence on nursing. It was still regarded as the Church's duty. In England, however, the Dissolution of the monasteries, and the consequent closing of the monastic hospitals, meant that nursing slowly deteriorated until its radical reform in the nineteenth century.

Several orders were started in the sixteenth century, notably one of men called the Brothers of St. John of God (or Brothers of Mercy), who are still active in many countries in hospital work. Of the later societies, by far the most noteworthy was that of the Sisters of Charity founded in Paris by St. Vincent de Paul about 1630. The high ideals of St. Vincent and of Mademoiselle Le Gras, the first Superior of the Order, were loyally interpreted by the Sisters; their devoted work was soon seen outside of France and their fame spread rapidly even during St. Vincent's life. They are still in full activity in many countries. The same spirit of devotion animated Jeanne Mance who, at about the same date, founded the Hôtel-Dieu in Montreal (Canada).

Although the latter part of the seventeenth and the whole of the eighteenth century is always regarded as the worst period of nursing, yet men like John Howard spent their lives in calling attention to the defects in hospitals. The end of the eighteenth century is likewise remarkable as marking an epoch in mental nursing, for the reforms of Pinel in France and of Tuke in England initiated the modern treatment of the insane. The work of these men heralded the labours of the various reformers who were to make such important changes in the nineteenth century.

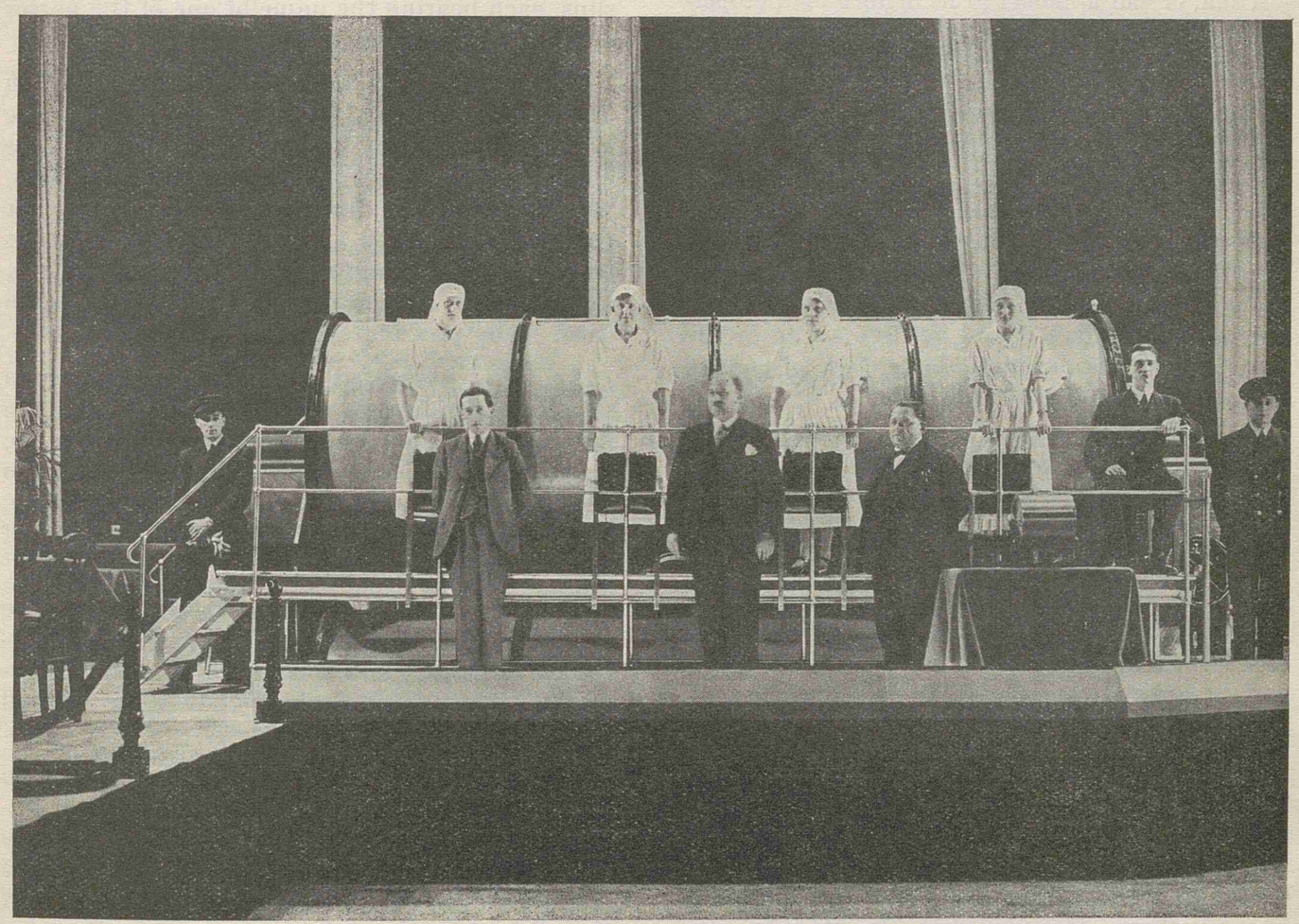
(To be continued)

THE LUXEMBURG SWEEPSTAKE

AUTRES TEMPS, AUTRES MŒURS, says a French proverb. The Red Cross, like every other institution which must carry on in the present troubled times, is being compelled constantly to devise new schemes to keep its work going. Money is becoming more and more scarce, and the responsibilities of the National Societies are increasing in inverse ratio. In the present economic state of the world, it is becoming altogether too hazardous to depend solely upon voluntary funds to carry on the vast welfare programme which now devolves upon the Red Cross, and the National Societies are coming to realize that, if they are to earn the wherewithal to assure their existence, they must adopt money-making methods which, a few years ago, would have appeared quite alien to their conceptions.

Red Cross lotteries are no novelty. The National Societies of Latvia, Siam and Turkey have already given a lead in that direction. But the Luxemburg Red Cross can claim the distinction of being the first to organize a sweepstake. It is characteristic of the enterprising spirit of this little Society that its first venture into this hitherto uncharted field has been launched on an unprecedently large scale.

On August 18th, 1933, the Society obtained the sanction of the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to organize a first sweepstake on the PRIX DU PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE, run at Auteuil on Easter Sunday, 1934. It was arranged that 20 per cent of the gross proceeds would be shared among the Belgian National Association of War Disabled, the French League of Disfigured ex-Combatants, the French Union of War Blinded, the French National Federation of Limbless ex-Soldiers, and the Luxemburg Red Cross, and that the operations would be supervised by a committee composed of representatives of these bodies. The remainder, after deduction of overhead expenses, would be paid out in the form of prizes, in the following proportions:



Luxemburg Nurses Aligned for Action before the Big Drum.

For each unit of 12 million Luxemburg francs :

1 prize of 4 millions in respect of the winning horse.

1 prize of 1½ millions in respect of the horse placed 2nd.

1 prize of 1 million in respect of the horse placed 3rd.

A sum of 2 millions to be divided equally between the holders of tickets drawing horses not placed.

A sum of 3 millions for distribution in the form of consolation prizes. .

50	prizes of	10,000	Frs.
100	'' ''	5,000	''
250	'' ''	2,000	''
1,000	'' ''	1,000	''
1,000	'' ''	500	''

A sum of half a million to be divided on a proportional basis among holders or vendors of a complete book of tickets one of the counterfoils from which has drawn a horse.

The balance, if any, remaining over after the constitution of the appropriate number of 12-million units, to be paid out in the form of ten supplementary consolation prizes for each amount of 500,000 francs.

It was agreed that, in the event of the subscriptions falling short of the amount required to constitute a unit of twelve millions, the sum available for prizes would be divided up in the same manner as outlined above, but, of course, on a proportionately lower scale.

In any event, the organizers guaranteed a MINIMUM of three millions as prize money, however small the actual amount subscribed, and the sum required to cover this guarantee was deposited in the form of gold bars to the account of the Guarantee Committee at the Banque générale du Luxembourg, at Luxemburg.

The price of the tickets was fixed at 50 Luxemburg francs (36 French francs) each.

The organization of the sweepstake was entrusted to a company known as the West Continentale, under the supervision of the ''Société de Contrôle fiduciaire'' of Brussels and of a Guarantee Committee composed of the following members: Princess Jean de Mérode, president of the Belgian National Association of War Disabled; Madame Mayrisch de St. Hubert, president of the Luxemburg Red Cross; Colonel Picot, president of the French League of Disfigured ex-Combatants; Deputy G. Scapini, president of the French Union of War Blinded; and Notary L. Salentiny, member of the Executive Committee of the Luxemburg Red Cross.

The first sweepstake was an unqualified success from every point of view. The gross receipts amounted to 46,096,500 Francs, of which sum 9,219,300 Francs went to the five societies mentioned above. After deduction of the organization expenses, the remainder was constituted into two units of twelve million francs each.

The mixing of the counterfoils began on March 23rd and continued, at twelve-minute intervals, until the early hours of the morning of the draw. Prior to this operation, the counterfoils had been kept in sealed metal boxes in the strong room of a Luxemburg bank. On arrival at the scene of the draw, they were emptied into a huge, upright, cylindrical apparatus with transparent glass walls in which, by means of an electric motor, a veritable cyclone was produced. After being thoroughly mixed, the counterfoils were transferred by means of a special apparatus to a rotating drum, five metres long by 1.75 wide, with sixteen trap-doors just large enough to allow a hand to be inserted. In a smaller drum were placed 56 slips, each bearing the name of one of the horses entered for the race.

The actual draw took place on March 26th at the Town Hall of Luxemburg, in the presence of a large assembly composed of local citizens and members of the beneficiary associations, who had travelled from Paris and Brussels for that purpose. The drawing of the numbers from the large drum was entrusted to French, Belgian and Luxemburg nurses, operating in turn. The procedure was as follows:

An usher extracted from the small drum a slip corresponding to the name of a horse; two nurses then withdrew two counterfoils from the large drum and the horse was attributed to the holders of the two tickets in question. The same operation was repeated in respect of the 55 remaining horses.

The consolation prizes were drawn in the course of the three days following. The fortunate prize-winners were able to obtain payment of the sums to which they were entitled from April 10th onwards.

The whole of the operations, from start to finish, were carried out under the vigilant supervision of representatives of the Guarantee Committee and of the ''Société de Contrôle fiduciaire'', as well as of officers of the law of the Grand-Duchy who were responsible for drawing up the sole official list of winning numbers.

Both from the point of view of finance and organization, the first sweepstake in the history of the Red Cross was brilliantly successful, and the action of the Luxemburg Red Cross in associating Belgian and French philanthropic institutions with its generous initiative is worthy of the high ideals of solidarity for which the Red Cross stands.

At the invitation of the Luxemburg Red Cross, a member of the League Secretariat attended the draw and made a close study of all the details of organization. Thanks to the documentation which he brought back with him, the Secretariat is now in a position to answer enquiries from any of the national Red Cross Societies desiring to organize a sweepstake.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Florence Nightingale Foundation.

The fifth meeting of the Provisional Committee was held on May 17th at 14, Grosvenor Crescent, London. Sir Arthur Stanley presided. Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, Miss Lloyd Still, Miss Musson represented the International Council of Nurses; Mr. Swift and Mrs. Carter represented the League of Red Cross Societies.

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick reported that three new national committees had been formed in Sweden, Finland and Norway, bringing the total number to seventeen. Final arrangements were made for the inaugural meeting which will be held on July 5th at 15, Manchester Square.

International Courses.

The Presentation of Certificates to those nurses who have successfully completed the Courses for the session 1933-34 will be made on July 9th at Bedford College.

The certificates will be presented by Miss Lloyd Still, President of the International Council of Nurses. The speakers will be Lord Cecil of Chelwood, the Principal of Bedford College, and Mlle Odier, Member of the International Red Cross Committee.

This will be followed on July 10th by the Annual Dinner given by the Old Internationals' Association.

The Provisional Committee approved the preliminary steps taken for the organization of the Courses for the session 1934-35. Sixteen nurses from Denmark, Great Britain (2), France (2), South Africa (3), Canada (4), Holland, Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria are registered for the Course in Public Health and the Course for Nurse Administrators and Teachers in Schools of Nursing.

The Provisional Committee approved the organization of a year's course in Social Studies for public health nurses. This course, which is intended primarily for public health nurses from those countries where high courses for social training are not available, will be accepted for the International Certificate alternatively with the Course in Public Health and the Course for Nurse Administrators and Teachers in Schools of Nursing.

International Conference of Pediatrics.

The IVth Conference of the International Association of Preventive Pediatrics (the medical section of the International Save the Children Union) will be held this year at Lyons on September 27th and 28th.

The labours of the Conference will bear upon two main themes:

a) The Prevention of Malaria in Children.
b) The Prevention of Rickets and Spasmophilia.

Reports on these subjects will be presented by Professor Cacace, of Naples; Professor Gillot, of Algiers; a British colonial expert not yet designated; Professor Adam, of Danzig; and Professor Monrad, of Copenhagen.

Further details of the conference may be had on application to the Secretary of the Association, 15 rue Lévrier, Geneva.

Nansen Office for Refugees.

The Governing Board of the Nansen International Office for Refugees has just closed its ninth session, held under the chairmanship of Professor Werner, of the International Red Cross Committee.

After re-electing for a further period of three years the retiring members of the Committee of Direction and the Finance Commission, the Board examined and approved the arrangements for the liquidation of the operations for settling Armenian refugees in Syria. These arrangements provide that the sums recuperated from 1933 onwards through repayment of advances made to the refugees shall, after reimbursement of creditors, be earmarked in the main for social work among the Armenian refugees in Syria.

The Governing Board was notified of the evacuation of a further contingent of 282 Russian refugees in China.

It further approved the accounts of the Office for 1933 and established the budget for 1934.

The tenth session of the Board will be held at Geneva on October 24th, 1934.

Refugees in Transit.

In accordance with arrangements made by the Nansen International Office for Refugees, a convoy of 285 Russian refugees arrived at Marseilles on May 11th from Shanghaï. The refugees were carried overland by train to Bordeaux, where they re-embarked for the last stage of their voyage to Brazil.

As in the case of the previous convoys, the French Red Cross organized a detachment of fifteen nurses to take care of the sick and injured, watch over the mothers and children, ensure order during landing and re-embarkment, and distribute comforts supplied by the Red Cross. Three of the nurses accompanied the convoy from Marseilles to Bordeaux.

These services were greatly appreciated by the representatives of the Nansen Office and by the refugees concerned.

How Blindness is Caused.

At a meeting in Paris, on May 14th, of the International Association for the Prevention of Blindness, international agreement was sought on the classification of the various causes of blindness. That statistics comprehensible to the lay mind constitute an important factor in diminishing the incidence of blindness was the contention of Professor de Lapersonne, the president of the Association.

More than fifty different etiological classifications of blindness were listed in a report submitted by the delegate of the American National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Among the major causes of blindness mentioned in that report were infectious diseases such as diphtheria, measles, ophthalmia neonatorum, scarlet fever, syphilis, trachoma and tuberculosis; traumatic and chemical injuries sustained in warfare, industrial accidents, traffic accidents and surgical procedure; congenital and hereditary causes.

LEAGUE HEADQUARTERS NOTES

Executive Committee

The meeting of the League's Executive Committee was held, according to schedule, at the headquarters of the Secretariat in Paris on April 27th. A detailed account of the proceedings will be found in the Secretary-General's article on the first page of this issue.

Below is the text in full of the resolutions passed at that meeting.

I

The Executive Committee of the League of Red Cross Societies desires to pay heartfelt tribute to the memory of Sir Claude Hill, Honorary Director General of the League, who, during the five years of his director-generalship, rendered such signal services to the League and to the whole Red Cross movement.

The Executive Committee expresses deep and sincere sympathy with Lady Hill and her family in their irreparable loss.

II

The Executive Committee notes with satisfaction the excellent prospects of attendance reported by the Secretary General in connexion with the Tokyo Conference. It is hoped that all National Societies which have not already done so will soon be in a position to notify the Secretariat that they have been able to arrange to be adequately represented at the Conference and at the meeting of the Board of Governors of the League.

The Secretary General's proposals as regards representation of the Secretariat in Tokyo are approved. The draft of the report to be laid before the Board on behalf of the Executive Committee is approved and adopted, and the Secretary General is authorized to submit to the Conference, after approval by the Board, reports prepared by the Secretariat on the different questions on the agenda of the Conference.

III

The Executive Committee considers it essential that the Third Pan-American Red Cross Conference, of which circumstances have necessitated the postponement, should be held during 1935, and authorizes the Secretary General to make arrangements for this purpose with the Societies concerned.

The Committee notes with interest and satisfaction that several of the National Societies in the Near East are favourable to the idea of a regional conference for the discussion of their common problems and that one of the Red Crescent Societies would be disposed to invite such a conference to meet, with the collaboration of the League. The Secretary General is authorized to give the fullest co-operation in the realization of this plan with a view to holding the proposed meeting if possible in the spring of 1935.

IV

The Executive Committee takes note of the report of the Secretary General regarding the progress made in the organization of the International Relief Union, and once more addresses its best wishes to the Union. The Committee observes with satisfaction that the action by the League, jointly with the International Committee, is contributing to the efforts of the Executive Committee of the Union to set up effective machinery which will prove a valuable factor in ensuring that effective relief is quickly brought to the sufferers from great natural disasters.

V

The Executive Committee has heard with keen interest the statement made by the representative of the Argentine Red Cross on the study undertaken by him, in co-operation with M. Robert Charlet, of the practical developments of air ambulances and air relief operations; the Committee hopes that M. Mascias will continue to allow the League Secretariat to take advantage of his advice with a view to facilitating co-operation between the League and international aeronautical bodies in connexion with air ambulance services.

VI

The Executive Committee notes with keen satisfaction that arrangements have now been made for publishing a French edition of the health manual for merchant seamen prepared by the Secretariat under the direction of the Standing Committee on the Health and Welfare of Merchant Seamen. It is considered that this publication will represent an important step forward in the work undertaken on behalf of merchant seamen by the League on the suggestion of the Norwegian Red Cross Society.

The Executive Committee desires to express sincere gratitude to Mr. T. E. Steen and the committee of sponsors, who have made this publication possible by generously underwriting the expense involved.

The hope is expressed that it may be found possible, in the near future, to make similar arrangements for the publication of the manual in English, Spanish and other languages.

VII

The Executive Committee notes with satisfaction that the Florence Nightingale International Foundation will be inaugurated in London in July 1934, and that the League will be represented on the Governing Body of the Foundation by Dr. A. Masaryk-ova, President of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, the Marchesa di Targiani Giunti of the Italian Red Cross, Mlle Odier of the International Red Cross Committee, Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary General of the League, and Mrs. Carter, Chief of the Nursing Division. The Secretary General is authorized to assure the Foundation that cordial support will be given by the League for the purposes for which it stands. The Secretary General is also authorized to take such steps as may appear advisable, when the Foundation has been duly constituted, to hand over to it the assets hitherto held by the League in connexion with the International Nursing Courses in London.

The Executive Committee expresses its deep gratitude to the Council of Bedford College, to the House Committee of Manchester Square, to the Council of the College of Nursing, and to the British Red Cross Society, for the very helpful co-operation given to the League during the thirteen years of its responsibility for the International Nursing Courses in London.

VIII

The report of the Finance Committee, endorsing the report of the Treasurer General covering the Auditors' report for the year 1933 and the receipts and expenditures for the first three months of 1934, is noted and approved. The Executive Committee observes with satisfaction that the precautions taken have placed the League in a satisfactory treasury position.

The Executive Committee approves the proposal endorsed by the Finance Committee to keep the accounts of the League in French Francs as from July 1st, 1934, and to convert the 1934 budget into French francs at the rate of 25 francs to the gold Dollar.

The Secretary General is instructed to prepare the draft budget for 1935, for submission to the Board of

Governors at its meeting next October, on the general lines of the 1934 budget.

The Executive Committee wishes to place on record its keen appreciation of the action taken by certain Societies in increasing their contributions, and by others in guaranteeing the maintenance of their contributions at the present figure over a period of years. The Committee expresses the hope that in course of time as many national Societies as possible will follow this example, so that the League's future may be assured, and its budget stabilized on approximately the present basis.

IX

The Executive Committee expresses its deep appreciation of the honour conferred upon the League by the award to it of the "Grand Prix d'Honneur" of the French National Life-Saving Association, offered by the President of the French Republic. The Executive Committee thanks these bodies for the tribute thus paid to the services which the fifty-eight National Societies members of the League have been privileged to render to suffering humanity. All Red Cross Societies will regard this award as an encouragement to them to persevere in the discharge of their mission of mercy.

X

The Secretary General's report on the work during the period October 1933 to April 1934, and on the plans of the Secretariat for the period April to December 1934, is approved and adopted.

The Executive Committee thanks Mr. Swift for his explanation, and congratulates him and the Secretariat on the good work done.

XI

The Executive Committee approves the date of October 17th 1934 for its next meeting.

The Secretary General is instructed to consider and report to the Executive Committee as to the desirability of meeting at a fixed date for the spring meeting of the Committee each year. It is suggested that the Friday nearest May 5th (the anniversary of the League's foundation) might be a suitable date.

Legion of Honour for Mr. Swift. Acting on the recommendation of the French Red Cross, the French Government has nominated Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

The insignia of the Order were handed to him on May 14th by the Marquis de Lillers at the headquarters of the League Secretariat, in the presence of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Health, the United States Embassy and the French Red Cross.

In conveying to Mr. Swift the congratulations of the French Red Cross, the Marquis de Lillers begged him to consider this distinction as a symbol of the interest which the French Government feels in the humanitarian objects pursued by the League, and as a mark of the esteem in which the French Red Cross holds the Secretary-General of this great international organization.

Missions Mr. Ernest J. SWIFT, Secretary-General, and Mrs. Maynard CARTER, director of the Nursing Division, proceeded to London on May 15th for the purpose of attending the meeting of the Provisional Committee of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation.

Dr. René SAND, Technical Counsellor, went to Geneva on May 10th for the meeting of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, of which he is a member.

Study Visits Sir David PETRIE, Chairman of the Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society, and Mr. ten SIETHOFF, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Netherlands East Indies Red Cross Society, spent several days at the League Secretariat during May studying the organization of its different services.

BOOK REVIEWS

Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge, Published at Geneva by the International Red Cross Committee. Summary of the April 1934 issue:

ORGANISATION ET ACTIVITÉ DE LA CROIX-ROUGE HELLÉNIQUE AU COURS DES DIX DERNIÈRES ANNÉES (Organisation and activities of the Greek Red Cross during the last ten years), by J. ATHANASAKI, President of the Greek Red Cross. — ÉTUDES JURIDIQUES SUR L'UNION INTERNATIONALE DE SECOURS (Legal aspects of the International Relief Union), by Paul FREI, Doctor of Law.

PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS AGAINST CHEMICAL WARFARE: Passive Defence of Civilians. — Yugoslav publications. — Polish publication. — Roumanian publication.

CHRONICLE: *International Relief Union.* — *Indian Earthquake.*

INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

Das Wiener Jugendhilfswerk 1933 (Annual Report of the Viennese Association for Child Help). Published by Das Wiener Jugendhilfswerk, 9, Rathausstrasse, Vienna I.

The aim of this association is to provide delicate children of Vienna with health-giving holidays. Last year, no fewer than 23,333 boys and girls from the Viennese slums spent a month in the mountains or the fields at the expense of the Wiener Jugendhilfswerk, and were able to face the rigours of winter with renewed strength and vitality. The photographs accompanying the report show how intelligently and generously the youth of Vienna is being cared for by the municipal authorities and private organizations.

University of Pennsylvania, Twenty-Fourth Report of the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis, 1932-33. Published by Henry Phipps Institute, Seventh and Lombard Streets, Philadelphia.

The Henry Phipps Institute — through its scientific investigations and practical realizations — has for many years been making a valued contribution towards the study of methods for treating and preventing tuberculosis. The fact that its latest report comprises 45 papers of outstanding interest to the medical world bears witness to the vigour with which the Institute is attacking this important problem.

THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Chairman of the Board of Governors : Hon. John Barton PAYNE (American Red Cross).

Vice-Chairmen : Colonel P. BRAUDT (German Red Cross).
Marquis de LILLERS (French Red Cross).
Señor E. J. CONILL (Cuban Red Cross).
Mr. S. YAMANOUCHI (Japan Red Cross).

Secretary General : Mr. Ernest J. SWIFT.

MEMBER SOCIETIES AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES ON THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

ALBANIA: *Kryqi i Kup Shqiptar* — Tirana.

§**ARGENTINA:** *Cruz Roja Argentina* — Cerrito 1174, Buenos Aires. — General Julio R. GARINO.*

§**AUSTRALIA:** *Australian Red Cross Society* — Latrobe Street 42-46, Melbourne. — The Viscountess NOVAR.

§**AUSTRIA:** *Oesterreichische Gesellschaft vom Roten Kreuze* — Milchgasse 1, Vienna. I. — Dr. Johann STEINER.

§**BELGIUM:** *Croix-Rouge de Belgique* — 80, rue de Livourne, Brussels. — Professor Pierre NOLF.

BOLIVIA: *Cruz Roja Boliviana* — La Paz.

§**BRAZIL:** *Cruz Vermelha Brazileira* — Esplanada do Senado, Rio de Janeiro. — Major M. C. de Goes MONTEIRO.

§**BULGARIA:** *Bjlgarsko Drougestvo Cherven Krest* — 19, boulevard Totleben, Sofia. — Professor DANEFF.*

§**CANADA:** *Canadian Red Cross Society* — 410 Sherbourne Street, Toronto. — Hon. G. H. FERGUSON.

§**CHILI:** *Comité central de la Cruz Roja Chilena* — Calle Catedral 1572, Santiago. — General Luis BRIEBA.

§**CHINA:** *The Red Cross Society of China* — 42-44 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

§**COLOMBIA:** *Cruz Roja Colombiana* — Bogota. — Professor Luis F. CALDERÓN.

§**COSTA RICA:** *Consejo Supremo de la Cruz Roja Costarricense* — Calle 5a Sur, San José. — Señor E. QUIROS AGUILAR.

§**CUBA:** *Sociedad nacional de la Cruz Roja* — Ig. Agramonte y Av. de Bélgica, Habana. — Señor E. J. CONILL.*

§**CZECHOSLOVAKIA:** *Ceskoslovensky Cerveny Kriz* — Neklanova ul. 34, Prague. — Dr. Alice MASARYKOVA.

§**DANZIG:** *Rotes Kreuz der Freien Stadt Danzig* — Neugarten 12-16, Danzig. — Dr. FERBER.

§**DENMARK:** *Dansk Röde Kors* — Ved Stranden 2, Copenhagen. — Mr. J. BULOW.

§**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** *Cruz Roja nacional* — Santo Domingo.

§**ECUADOR:** *Sociedad Ecuatoriana de la Cruz Roja* — Avenida Colombia 118, Quito. — General Angel I. CHIRIBOGA.

§**EGYPT:** *Egyptian Red Crescent Society* — 8 Charea Ismail Pacha, Garden City, Cairo. — Dr. Henry NAUS Bey.

§**ESTONIA:** *Eesti Punane Rist* — Niguliste tän 12, Tallinn. — Dr. Hans LEESMENT.

§**FINLAND:** *Suomen Punainen Risti* — 16 Annankatu, Helsingfors. — Major M. de GRIPENBERG.

§**FRANCE:** *Comité central de la Croix-Rouge française*, 21, rue François-Ier, Paris. — Marquis de LILLERS.*

§**GERMANY:** *Deutsches Rotes Kreuz* — Corneliusstr. 4b, Berlin W. 10. — Colonel DRAUDT.*

§**GREAT BRITAIN:** *The British Red Cross Society* — 14, Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W. 1. — The Hon. Sir Arthur STANLEY.**

§**GREECE:** *Hellenikos Erythros Stauros*, 41, rue Solon, Athens. — Mr. J. ATHANASAKI.

GUATEMALA: *Cruz Roja Guatemalteca* — 10 Calle Oriente, No. 32, Guatemala.

§**HUNGARY:** *Magyar Vörös-Kereszt Egylet* — Baross utca 15, Budapest. — Mr. Elemer de SIMON.

ICELAND: *Raudi Kross Islands* — Reykjavik.

§**INDIA:** *Indian Red Cross Society* — Talkatora Road, New Delhi (in winter), Simla (in summer). — Sir Henry MONCRIEFF SMITH, Kt. C. I. E.

§**ITALY:** *Croce Rossa Italiana* — Via Toscana 12, Rome. — Senator G. CIRAOLO.*

§**JAPAN:** *The Red Cross Society of Japan* —5 Shiba Park, Tokyo. — Mr. S. YAMANOUCHI.*

§**LATVIA:** *Latvijas Sarkanâis Krusts* — Skolas iela 1, Riga. — Dr. K. BARONS.

§**LITHUANIA:** *Lietuvos Raudonojo Kryziaus Draugijos* — Kestucio g-ve 8, Kaunas.

LUXEMBURG: *Croix-Rouge du Luxembourg* — Luxemburg. — Mme MAYRISCH de St. HUBERT.

§**MEXICO:** *Asociación Mexicana de la Cruz Roja* — Avenida Isabel la Católica 25, Mexico D. F. — Dr F. Castillo NÁJERA.

NETHERLANDS: *Het Nederlandsche Roode Kruis* — Princessegracht 27, The Hague. — Mr. DONKER CURTIUS.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES: *Croix-Rouge des Indes néerlandaises* — Weltwreden, Java.— Mr. DONKER CURTIUS.

§**NEW ZEALAND:** *New Zealand Red Cross Society* — Dominion Headquarters, 63 Dixon Street, Wellington. — Col. J. McNaughton CHRISTIE. C. B. E.

§**NORWAY:** *Norges Röde Kors* — Grev Wedels Plass 5, Oslo. — Colonel J. MEINICH.

§**PANAMA:** *Cruz Roja de Panama* — Panama. — Señora Amelia L. de ALFARO.

§**PARAGUAY:** *Comité Central de la Cruz Roja Paraguaya* — Avenida España 505, Asunción. — Dr. Andrès BARBERO.

PERSIA: *Society of the Red Lion and Sun* — Teheran. — Dr. ISPAHANY.

§**PERU:** *Sociedad Peruana de la Cruz Roja* — La Colmena Nos 215-219, Casilla Postal N° 1534, Lima.— Count de MIMBELA.

§**POLAND:** *Polski Czerwony Krzyz* — Smolna 6, Warsaw. — Count Henry POTOCKI.*

§**PORTUGAL:** *Sociedade Portugueza da Cruz Vermelha* — Praça do Commercio 1, Lisbon. — Marquis de FARIA.

§**ROUMANIA:** *Societatea nationala de Cruce Rosie* — Rue Biserica Amzei 29, Bucarest. — Mr. G. BALS.

§**SALVADOR:** *Consejo Supremo de la Cruz Roja Salvadoreña* — 3a Calle Poniente No. 21, San Salvador. — Dr. J. M. OLANO.

§**SIAM:** *Sapakachad Sayan* — Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Bangkok. — H. E. Phya SUBARN SOMBATI.

§**SOUTH AFRICA:** *South African Red Cross Society* — 107-110 Exploration Bdgs. 74 Commissioner St, Johannesburg. —

§**SPAIN:** *Cruz Roja Española* — 10 Calle de Sagasta, Madrid. — H. E. The Marquis de CASA-VALDES-

§**SWEDEN:** *Svenska Röda Korset* — Artillerigatan 6, Stockholm. — Baron E. STJERNSTEDT.*

§**SWITZERLAND:** *Croix-Rouge suisse* — 8 Taubenstrasse, Berne. — Mr. Paul DINICHERT.

§**TURKEY:** *Türkiye Hilâliahmer* — Yenichéhir, Ankara.

§**UNITED STATES:** *American Red Cross* — National Headquarters : Washington, D.C. — Hon. John Barton PAYNE.*

§**URUGUAY:** *Cruz Roja Uruguaya* — 18 de Julio, 2338. Montevideo. — Señora E. Safons de ARRILLAGA.

§**VENEZUELA:** *Sociedad Venezolana de la Cruz Roja* — Muñoz a Piñango 10, Caracas.

§**YUGOSLAVIA:** *Drustvo Crvenoga Krsta Kraljenina Jugoslavije* — 19 Simina ulica, Beograd.

§ Societies having organized Junior membership.
* Members of the Executive Committee.

Le Gérant : B. de Rougé.

IMP. UNION, 13, RUE MÉCHAIN, PARIS